

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations tumbling at his Back.

BOSTON, JULY 21.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

BY the arrival last night of the schooner Eagle, in four days from Halifax, we have received a portion of the interesting intelligence brought to that place by the June Packet from England. London dates to June 10. Our columns will be found replete with extracts.

On the 21st and 22d of May the Austrians obtained a great victory over the French about 12 or 14 miles to the eastward of (beyond) Vienna. The latter had retreated to an island near the north side of the Danube, about 8 1-2 miles in circumference, connected with the south side of the Danube, by a small island and bridges. The battle was on the north side of the Danube.

From Halifax, July 14.

MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Our paper of this day, provided neither of the cutters from England, or the Phoenix, with Mr. JACKSON, is arrived, will be interesting to you. Since publishing it, I have seen a copy of Mr. Canning's official instructions to Mr. Erskine—I had previously supposed him to have laboured under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that document I think otherwise. Mr. Erskine having stated to Mr. Canning that Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith (last autumn) had expressed a desire to come to an amicable accommodation with Great-Britain, that gentleman, (Mr. Canning) on the 23d of January last, tells him, that it is really the case that the members of the American government have that disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptional orders in council, so far as respects America—On the condition that—

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictious, embargoes, &c. &c. so far as they relate to the ships of war, and trade of G. Britain—leaving them in force as to France and the powers who adopt her decrees.

2d. That America is willing to renounce during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. G. Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers. Without which security for the observance of the embargo, (interdiction) the raising it nominally with respect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions (the 1st and 2d suggested by persons [now] in the American government,) his majesty would consent to withdraw the orders of January and Nov. 1807, so far as respected America—and, for this purpose, Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate this dispatch, in extenso, to the American Secretary of State.

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council—either previous or subsequent to the conclusion of a treaty for that purpose, for which a person would be immediately appointed to negotiate.

This I think is nearly the substance of the note (instructions.)

From the Boston Repository.

MR. ERSKINE.

The instructions to Mr. Erskine have been called for in parliament and published. Mr. Canning said he was perfectly willing, as it would appear that no minister ever went wider of his powers. On inquiry whether Mr. Erskine had sent no justification, it was answered he had; but the house could judge from his instructions how far they coincided. His account of his reasons would be left for him to produce on his trial! Mr. Canning said Mr. Erskine had been instructed to make concessions as they should propose on their part to him, and in such a manner as should make the concessions mutual. Instead of this however, Mr. Erskine had made every concession on his part without attaining one stipulated concession on the part of America. The instructions of his majesty's government had been explicit, and would throw the necessary light on the subject.

We learn from Halifax, that on the 26th ult. there were there 3000 troops; and 18 pendants flying in the harbour; and that admiral Cochrane's squadron is expected from the West-Indies to pass the hurricane season.

Foreign.

Received at Boston, via Halifax.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 3.

THE American government is sending as minister to our court, Mr. Short, and, on our side we send in quality of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the chamberlain count Fedor Petrowitch De Pahlen. Both embassies are thought to be at the present epoch remarkable and important, and that the commercial relations of Russia with the United States will be hereafter much improved, and a closer union of interest effected.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 22.

Information from Sweden to the 12th has been received, mentioning a great many American vessels at Gottenburg, occasioning the immediate fall of American produce more than 100 per cent. Tobacco fell from 18 shillings to eight. Several American vessels have been stopped at the Cattegat, and sent to England, notwithstanding their clearances were for Swedish ports.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG, MAY 10.

One hundred and thirty wagons, crowded with wounded French, arrived at Augsburg on the 2d inst. Another escort, equally as numerous, arrived on the 5th, and it is computed that during the preceding fortnight, the wounded French, Wirtemberg and Bavarian troops conveyed thither, exceed 14,000 men.

BRITISH OFFICIAL BULLETIN

OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Published by order of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness the generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d, from the head quarters, at Breitenlee:—

On the 19th and 20th, the emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island of Lobau, whence the second passage over the left arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed. His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm! Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero—and the smoking ruins, the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of "Live our good Emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipped cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks—It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battles with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction—Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Mean-while, fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube; made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious

cannonade from the whole of his artillery; immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated, by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier, the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit.—The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French general Duronel, general of division, and Foulet Royer, first chamberlain to the emperor; also the Wirtemberg gen. Reder, who was made prisoner at Nussdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

On the 25th prince Eugene completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded.

On the same evening we entered Leoben.

On the 22d general Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Labach. A lieutenant general and 3000 men were made prisoners.

The Tenth French Bulletin.

EBERSDORF, MAY 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebersdorf, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena and Lasnes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspen. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Grossaspen, by Bellegarde—he manœuvred with Molitor's and Legrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive. The duke of Montebello defended Essling. The duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

General D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and general Foulers was also killed. Gen. Naufouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At 8 in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at 4 P. M. the duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an aid-de-camp of the emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In der Lobau.

All the respective corps, which were advancing, were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerslitz's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident, the emperor resolved to stop the corps from advancing. He ordered the duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry and cartridges, which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating of our arms left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from nine, A. M. till seven, P. M. he

made the greatest efforts, supported by cannon, to overthrow the French army. All his efforts turned only to his own destruction. Three times he attacked the village, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which he had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The loss has been great. Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 generals and superior officers. Marshal Webber and his prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has been very considerable—1100 killed and wounded. The duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. Gen. Durosnel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the river arm from the left bank and to take a position on the island of In der Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Napoleon and Buonaparte, at a time when the emperor's wound was thought to be mortal, which, of course, the duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his emperor, and that the emperor was melted into tears.

The bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Buonaparte, it is said, both before the retreat was well conducted, though the pieces of cannon were playing upon them which they could not answer, during which 40,000 rounds of shot were fired among them. Buonaparte promises to repair his loss and declares his intention not to renew an attack till his force is concentrated and his preparations complete. He allows the Austrian army have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated Ebersdorf, 24th May and relates entirely to the operations in Tyrol. The duke of Dantzig is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

The twelfth bulletin is important only enabling us to state, that on the 26th Buonaparte himself was at Ebersdorf, about 10 miles below Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army we suppose remained in the Isle of In der Lobau, for nothing is said to the contrary. He is measuring the height of the Danube with 22 iron menle chain, which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna! It speaks of the arrival of troops, and of everything, except of operations against the Austrians.

The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till the 15th June!

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The accounts from the continent respecting col. Schill, continue to be most favourable. It is said that he is advancing with a regular army of 10,000 men to besiege Glogau. He has issued a proclamation declaring that Buonaparte an outlaw.

He has beaten the Mecklenburgh troops in several actions. The duke of Brunswick Oels, one of the members of the Rhenish confederacy, has taken the field against the French.

RUSSIAN FLEET OUT.

The Russian fleet is supposed to be destined against Stockholm. The emperor's army has broken up from its cantonments in Finland, and he threatens to pour it into the heart of Sweden, unless she consents to accept a king of his nomination. Sir James Saumarez has failed for the Baltic, and we hope will come up with the enemy. The Swedish Diet is said to be much divided—the deputies for the farmers insist upon framing a new constitution before they choose a king. The king it is also reported, is far from being popular. Finding that the deposition of the king has not produced the effect of restoring peace with Russia, several regiments, it is said, have expressed sentiments of compunction for the unfortunate monarch, and repented at the conduct that has been adopted towards him.

JUNE 12.

Dutch Gazettes to the 8th, and Paris papers to the 4th inst. reached us. The French communicate the death of the gallant Schill. He fell at the head of his brave followers contending for glory and independence at the heart of the city of Stralsund, of which appears he had been in complete possession. Stralsund was taken by the French general Gratien, whose report of the action is not very clear. The fate of the intrepid Schill was a circumstance too important to be passed over; but the conclusion of the affair is not noticed with precision—we are merely told that his troops were thrown into confusion.